

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, Jan 28, 1871.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTRIED.
Jan 24—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Stmr California, Hayes, Portland
CLEARED
Jan 25—Stmr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster

CONSIGNEES.
Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland.—O Boss, J Cunningham, K Mitchell, Johnson, J Heywood, S J S, J B, Wallace & Hutchinson, From & Saunders, W & Co, J E, J Dickson, T J, Janion & Co, J G, L S, A Gilmore, Hudson Bay Company, R, H & Co, J N, T N, Hudson Bay Co, R F Mitchell, C G Lane, Bank British Columbia, Low, Stahlwaldt & Co, F A Gardner.

IMPORTS.
Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland.—100 kegs sugar, 520 sacks bran, 2 pigs wethers and lambs, 1 pig black, 75 lbs apples, 4 pigs beans, 7 pigs trees, 244 or six flour, 4 1/2 kegs do, 17 sacks wheat, 45 middlings, washing machine, 20 bbls mace, 1 bale Oregon cloth 6 kegs lard, 1 bag treasure (\$20,000.)

A SAW MILL AT GERMANSEN CREEK.—Mr John Quagliotti of Lytton, has in process of construction at the Albion Foundry the machinery for a ten-horse power sawmill, which will be erected on Germansen Creek six miles from its mouth. The timber growing along the creek is of a very good quality and there can be no doubt of the pecuniary success of the enterprise. The machinery will be sent via the Fraser river route and the Giacomo Portage and will arrive at the creek early in the summer. Experienced millwrights are now engaged in putting up a suitable building on the site selected for the mill. Mr Quagliotti's enterprise deserves encouragement.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—It will be seen that the tariff question took an unexpected turn yesterday, and as novel as unexpected. It occurs to one to ask—What was the delegation sent to Ottawa for last summer if we must now ascertain the mind of the Canadian Government on this question by telegraph? There is certainly a screw loose somewhere.

QUERY.—In speaking against the adoption of the Canadian Tariff during the debate yesterday, were the member for Lillooet and the member for Nanaimo in harmony with the views of their constituents and with their promises at the hustings? The member for Nanaimo opposes the Canadian Tariff because it will bring with it an excise law which he thinks will bear heavily upon brewers!!

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT.—Mr. A. B. Gray, representing the St Andrew's and Caledonian Society, and Mr James Drummond and Mr James Fell, representing the two Lodges of Odd Fellows, yesterday waited on the Attorney-General with respect to a bill for the incorporation of Friendly Societies, and after a short interview the Attorney-General announced his intention of introducing a bill under which all Friendly Societies may be incorporated.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.—This evening is set apart by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Benevolent Society for a grand festival and ball at the Alhambra. Extensive arrangements are being made by the managers to make the affair most enjoyable to all participants and a glance at the committee's names will be a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the entertainment.

MAY AND DECEMBER.—The marriage of ex-Secretary Seward to Miss Olive Risley, daughter of Mr Anson A. Risley, a former Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is announced to take place at San Francisco on the return of Mr Seward's party, which will be about two months hence. Mr Risley and daughter are at present traveling in Asia with Seward's party.

GOOD YIELD.—A private telegram received from Quenelmouth yesterday announces the yield of the Spruce Company on Lightning Creek, for the week ending the 15th, 95 ounces, and the dividend for two weeks \$2660. Lightning Creek gives promise of establishing its title to the name it bears.

I. O. O. F. ENCAMPMENT.—Mr J. W. Miller, Special Deputy Grand Patriarch of Oregon, arrived yesterday on the California to form an Encampment—to be styled the Vancouver—of the Odd Fellows Lodges existing here.

DEPARTURES.—The bark Lady Lamson for Esquimaux. The stmr. Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo. The stmr Grappler for Burrard Inlet, and the stmr. Isabel and Olympia for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday.

FLOUR.—There is a decided upward tendency in flour. At San Francisco and Portland the rates have been advanced materially, and, of course, our flour market is buoyant. About 600 barrels of flour were brought by the California.

TALISMAN COMPANY, GROUND CREEK.—A telegram from Cariboo announces that in the Waverly tunnel, Grouse creek, the Talisman Company have struck dirt that yield is 60 oz to the set of timbers!

THE COPPERMAN SCANDAL.—Mr H. Schultz, in a temperately worded card, this morning, repudiates the very serious charges preferred against him by the Times of Seattle in connection with the Mrs Copperman escapade.

LAUNCH.—A fine schooner called the Cambria, built by Messrs Sea & Meldrum, was successfully launched at the Indian Reserve yesterday afternoon.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Portland and Puget Sound, and will sail for Portland on Thursday morning.

FOR SKENAMOUTH.—It is expected that the steamer Fly or Grappler will be dispatched to Skeena river on or about the 1st February by Capt Nagle.

SUGARS.—The latest news from the Sandwich Islands has sent sugars up a cent and two cents per pound.

TREASURY.—\$20,000 in gold coin came up on the California for the Bank of British Columbia.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the managing committee, held at the Institute last night, Mr J. Q. Howling was appointed Librarian. The subject of incorporation was taken up and finally referred to a select committee with a view to seeking for a general Act under which all the Institutes in the colony may acquire corporate powers. We understand a draft of the Bill is now ready and leave will probably be asked today to introduce it into the House.

THE OTTER AND THE ENTERPRISE.—The Otter, advertised to sail for Skeena mouth and Port Simpson on or about the 1st proximo, has been withdrawn, and will make a trip to Comox on Thursday, returning to this port about Saturday when she will take the place of the Enterprise, which steamer will be placed on the ways and thoroughly overhauled, repainted, coppered, and retouched, in anticipation of a heavy spring trade with Fraser River.

THE LANE-KURTZ BILL.—In the course of the debate upon this bill, yesterday, the distinguished member for Lillooet used an argument against making liberal concessions to foreigners not bringing foreign capital into the colony. We had been accustomed to think that it was especially desirable to encourage the inflow of foreign capital, but it would seem we were mistaken.

SAVINGS BANK.—The deposits in the Government Savings Bank of this colony now amount to something more than eighty thousand dollars, having fully doubled during the year. The amount does not look very large, and yet affords gratifying indication of a tendency towards providence on the part of the people. We understand the official report will soon be issued.

ITS PROBABLE DURATION.—There is reason for thinking that the Legislature will remain in session till the second week in March possibly awaiting the action of the Dominion Parliament on the question of Confederation.

O'DONOVAN ROSSEA and several other Canadians have been pardoned by the British Government and have arrived at New York.

WHAT A FALLING OFF!—The exports of merchandise and treasure from San Francisco in 1870 show a falling off of \$9,000,000 as compared with the exports in 1869.

POLICE COURT.—One case—that of a Siwash charged with beating another Siwash upon the head with a bottle—was heard yesterday and the culprit fined \$20.

POSTPONED SALE.—Mr Franklin's sale of General Merchandise, advertised for to-day, has been postponed till Friday at 11 o'clock.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, Jan 24th, 1871.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present.—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmecken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bonster, Mr Alston, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Pemberton, Mr Cornwall, Mr Humphreys.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Dr Carrall.—To move on Wednesday to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the Loan and Investment Society's Ordinance.

Hon Dr Helmecken.—That on Wednesday he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Legal Professions Ordinance.

Mr Nelson gave notice of an address asking for returns of lands leased, preempted or sold throughout the colony during the past year.

SUPPLY BILL.

Was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOMS.

Mr Nathan asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Ordinance of 20th April, 1870, entitled 'An Ordinance to create a further duty of Customs for the public service.'

The hon mover with much clearness pointed out the unfair working of the present law, showing that it all fell upon the consumer of liquors. The purpose for which this special law was applied was not a benefit sufficient to justify the tax. The Mailand telegraph had not proved of much benefit to the country as yet.

Mr Bonster said that this was the first bill which had been before the House the session, and he was glad to see it in the right direction, and he was prepared to give it his hearty support.

Leave being granted, the bill was read a first time and ordered to be read second time on Wednesday.

ROAD STEAMERS.

Hon Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce 'An Ordinance to encourage the introduction into British Columbia of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers.'

Leave was granted, the bill read a first time, and on a motion for a second reading, Mr DeCosmos rose and said he thought a measure of this kind should not be pressed upon the House. Members required time to consider a matter of so much importance.

Mr Humphrey, in a very strong and decided manner, objected to the bill being put forward with such haste. Next week would be soon enough for the second reading. He had not heard a single word about the matter before coming to Victoria, and he was satisfied that his constituents had no knowledge of it and it was a matter which more directly concerned them than anybody else. He wished to hear from his constituents before he could vote on the bill.

Hon Dr Carrall thought this matter was public enough, and did not think it necessary to postpone the consideration of it for a sufficient time for the hon member for Lillooet to have the census of his constituency taken.

Mr Bonster could not support the bill, as there was a man in this colony who could construct a machine which would beat this machine all hollow, and he was prepared to put it on the road.

Mr Humphreys could not support the bill unless allowed time to communicate with his constituents.

Hon Dr Carrall did not want to press the bill. He was willing to allow any reasonable time to members to consider. He was prepared to meet and satisfy all the objections that could be urged against the measure. He would, therefore, ask leave to withdraw the bill. Leave granted.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Mr Nathan moved that the Canadian Tariff be adopted simultaneously with Confederation.

Mr Nathan said he had brought forward this motion in accordance with the terms of union. The hon gentleman went into a very clear and minute statement regarding the difference of operation of the two tariffs, showing that by adopting the Canadian Tariff the colony would save \$50,000 annually at its present rate of importation. He estimated that there were some 500 farmers who claimed to receive protection under the present tariff, and asked if it was right or wise to increase our taxation to the extent of \$50,000 or \$120 to each farmer. Better to raise a general tax than to continue the present tariff. It was hardly fair to lay such heavy taxes on the people for the imaginary benefit of a few. He was anxious that the matter should be decided at once in order that merchants and others should be relieved of any uncertainty. The sooner it was definitely known which tariff was to be accepted, the sooner trade would be firmly established.

Hon Dr Carrall seconded the motion on the ground that the Canadian Tariff would bear more equally on all the people than did the present tariff.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he would only repeat the remarks that he made the other day on this subject, and ask the House to take into consideration what advantage there would be by considering the question this session. He was not aware that any action which the House might take this session would bring the Canadian tariff into operation simultaneously with Union. He read the clause of the terms relating to the tariff, and was inclined to think that it meant that no action could be taken by this Council until after Confederation. It would do no harm, however, to pass the resolution for if it was not accepted by the Dominion Government, the Council could supplement it next year. If he was now called upon to choose between the two tariffs, he would not hesitate a moment to accept the Canadian instead of the present tariff of British Columbia. The Delegates had some difficulty with this matter when in Ottawa. The resolutions which the House here had passed relative to the tariff were so indefinite that it was not possible to give them any actual shape, but it was clearly understood by the Canadian Government that some relief was sought for the farming interests of this colony and he thought there was a willingness to grant it. The question then was—Is it not possible that the Canadian Government may see some way to amend our tariff so as to give our farmers the amount of protection they ask and regulate our commerce. There was no reason, then, why we should make the choice today if we do it is irrevocable. If we were to point out what changes we want in our tariff, he was not prepared to say the Canadian Government would not grant them. He said the reasons given by the hon mover of the resolution were very cogent and could not easily be answered, and were he required to vote on the resolution as it stood, he would support it.

Hon Attorney General said he could not see what effect the resolution could have if passed. The meaning of the clause in the terms relating to the tariff was that the Council should decide after union—there can be no alteration before. It is not open for this Legislature to introduce the revenue laws of Canada into this colony, and the Dominion Government could only pass a law to extend their revenue laws over this colony. The resolution might ask them to do that, but would it not be better to wait till our representatives were there to assist in making that law? If it is postponed until the next meeting of this Council it need not cause any inconvenience. Every merchant would then know what to expect. His opinion, based upon the Order of the Privy Council of Canada and the B N A Act, was that the resolution, if passed, would have no effect.

Hon Dr Helmecken said this subject gave him considerable trouble while in Canada and after his return. He had no doubt the Canadian Government would listen to a resolution sent from this Council, which he intended to move. If we adopted the Canadian tariff we would on four items save \$50,000. Those items were flour, spirits, cigars and opium. The whole difference between the two tariffs was in these four items. If these could be reduced our own tariff would put the colony much better than that of Canada, which must bring with it the Canadian excise laws, the application of which at present would be injurious. If the Dominion Government would allow us to amend our tariff as proposed by the resolution which he was about to move, he would rather have our own tariff for ten years to come. After union there would be no such sum as \$50,000 excess of revenue paid. Many goods would be imported from Canada, which would be duty free. He would therefore move the following amendment:

'That this Council earnestly solicits His Excellency the Governor to move the Government of the Dominion to consent to the alteration of the existing British Columbian Tariff by the Legislature of the colony during the present session to the following effect:—The duty on spirits to be reduced to the rate imposed by the existing Canadian Tariff, viz, 80 cents per gallon.

The duty on flour to be reduced to 75 cents per barrel, and on wheat to 10 cents per bushel.

This council being convinced that such changes would result in material benefit to British Columbia and to the whole Dominion; and that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to communicate this resolution to the Governor General of Canada by telegraph.

Hon Dr Carrall had pledged himself to his constituents to adopt the Canadian Tariff, to take immediate effect after union, and he must, therefore, oppose the amendment by the hon member for Victoria City. As one of the Delegates to Ottawa he did not understand the matter as interpreted by the hon Attorney General. He understood that it was the desire of the colony to adopt the Canadian Tariff at once we could do so, or if we wished to retain our present tariff we must do so without any alteration. But it was stated decidedly that we would not be allowed to amend our present tariff. We have one of two things to do: to accept the Canadian Tariff or the British Columbia Tariff. If we retain the latter we can change it for the Canadian Tariff any time within ten years—but we cannot amend it. The people of the Lower Country do not want protection on flour—they are cattle raisers, and under the Canadian Tariff cattle are better protected than they are under the present tariff. Why, was it not as easy, if necessary, for the Canadian Parliament to pass an Act at their first session to extend their tariff over British Columbia? The mover of the amendment asks His Excellency to telegraph to the Canadian Government for power to amend our tariff this session. Why could not the same course be adopted in the other cases? The impression was on his mind that the Canadian Tariff would come into effect with union. He thought that the present is the time to accept that tariff.

Mr DeCosmos supported the amendment of the hon member for Victoria City. Hon Dr Helmecken said the Canadian tariff would probably be higher in ten years than our present tariff. He maintained the difference now would only amount to about \$57,000.

Mr Humphreys would support the amendment of the member for Victoria City. In the outset he was in favor of the Canadian tariff, but he had changed his views. He would favor the Canadian tariff if he saw it was going to benefit the colony, but confessed he didn't know much about it.

Mr Nelson would support the amendment, as he thought it best to leave the question to a Legislature under a more representative system.

Mr Bonster supported the amendment. The Canadian tariff would injure brewing, and he could tell the House brewing was a British institution not to be despised. (laughter) With proper protection we could make colonial beer take the place of the British article. The Canadian tariff was not favorable to the interests of this colony.

Mr A. Sten would support the amendment, as a middle course. He was in favor of delay until an answer would be got from Canada.

Hon Collector of Customs said the hon Attorney General told the Council that it had no power to decide the question, but it was his opinion, even though, that a resolution passed by the Council would be quite sufficient.

Hon Chief Commissioner thought the Council might be allowed to make alterations in the present tariff. He would prefer to have the matter postponed till after Confederation. In any case it would be best to delay the matter until a reply was received from the Canadian Government as to whether we would be permitted to remodel our present tariff.

Hon Dr Helmecken warned the Council that it could not alter the tariff after Confederation. It must be now or never. After union it could only be altered at Ottawa.

A desultory discussion took place as to whether the question could be again taken up during the present session in the event of the amendment being carried. The Council having agreed that it could, Mr Nelson read an amendment which he intended moving, but which he would now reserve, as follows: That the consideration of the tariff be delayed till after Confederation.

By consent the amendment of the Hon Dr Helmecken was passed, hon Dr Carrall alone voting against it.

LILLOOET-CLINTON WAGON ROAD.

Mr Humphreys moved an address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the sum of \$1000 be granted for the repair of the wagon road from Lillooet to Clinton.

Mr DeCosmos seconded.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

LILLOOET-LYTTON TRAIL.

Mr Humphreys moved for a grant for the trail between Lillooet and Lytton.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

THE LANE-KURTZ BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on this Bill, Mr Pemberton in the Chair.

Clause one and two having been passed, Mr Alston moved a clause requiring the company to register, which was adopted.

Hon Attorney General moved a clause limiting the operation of the Bill to 1st July, when upon an animated and prolonged debate arose.

Mr Humphreys made a furious attack upon the Bill. He had been 21 years on this coast and a long time in Australia, yet he had never known such a grant and he would like to know if the Government was prepared to deal as liberally with every company that might come along. He had 'bucked' against the Government, but he thought they were now jumping to the other extreme and might fall on the other side. The privileges were more liberal than would be granted by any Government on the face of the earth. This was a foreign company, bringing in foreign capital, and we were granting more to it than we would to those belonging to the colony. In the course of his remarks he imputed unworthy motives to the introducer of the measure.

Hon Chief Commissioner spoke, explaining the position occupied by the company.

Hon Attorney General followed in a few clear and forcible remarks.

Hon Dr Carrall replied and in the course of his remarks gave the member for Lillooet a severe castigation, under which he wriggled in his seat. He alluded to the great influence for good this enterprise would exert upon the colony, and he did not consider the Government one whit too liberal.

The debate was finally adjourned, and the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

Council adjourned till Wednesday at one o'clock.

European Mail Summary.

We have English papers to the 18th of December. A charge against Sir W Russell, M P, of having, shortly before his bankruptcy, disposed of property which he had obtained upon credit, had occupied the attention of the city magistrates for three days, but the case was not concluded. Lord Lawrence has been chosen Chairman and Mr O'Connell, M P, Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan Education Board. In consequence of an outbreak of scarlatina on board the Britannia training ship the cadets have been sent to their homes. Lord H. Ham, late M P, for the East Riding of Yorkshire is dead. Sir, Roderick Marchison is better and is slowly improving. Mr Patrick McDowell, the eminent sculptor, is dead. A horrible explosion occurred at Witton near Birmingham. A great number of women and girls were employed by Messrs Lutw in priming percussion-caps; and it appears that in one of nineteen sheds occupied for the purposes a fire had been allowed. One of the women went to it to dry her apron, it took fire, the fire caught some loose powder and ran down the benches to a powder depot, it exploded, and three sheds were blown to pieces. Thirty of the women were either killed, or so injured that they died immediately afterwards; thirty more were frightfully injured and many bodies are still wholly unrecognizable. They look when laid out like sacks of ginners. On the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway a number of goods trucks, which were being shunted at a siding in Bransley, got loose and ran into a passenger train, from Bransley to

Sheffield, which had just drawn up to the platform smashing the break van and two of the passenger carriages into pieces, and tearing up the line for some distance. Fourteen passengers were killed and upwards of 20 were seriously injured. In Ireland several cases of brutal assaults and intimidation have been reported in Westmeath, a county which has become rather notorious of late for such crimes.

The Decay of Apple and Cherry Trees.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST:—In your issue of Sunday last you do the State some service in calling attention to the decayed state of the apple and cherry trees growing in this colony—and, with you, I trust that those men whose business brings them into daily contact with the subject will give those who are the sufferers by the malady their advice and assistance in chasing away the evil.

As yet your correspondent 'G' is the only one who has come forward to enlighten our darkness as to the cause and the remedies to be applied; and so far as his strictures go respecting the mechanical operations of planting, draining, tilling the land, &c, as usually performed in this colony, they are useful as pointing to the source of much of the mischief. I cannot, however, subscribe to his philosophy—for whilst the pear tree, by sending its roots deep into the soil in search of moisture, is said to secure immunity from disease—how does he account for the fact of the plum tree—which happens to be a very superficially rooting tree, more so, indeed than either the apple or cherry—being equally free from it? It seems there is no rule without its exceptions.

His philosophy is equally at fault, too, respecting the circulation of the sap in the cherry tree. We are informed that the disease—gumming—in one form is caused by 'the sap being formed more rapidly than the circulatory vessels can carry it away!'—where? That another form of the same disease is caused by 'excessive heat combined with dryness of the soil'—how? and that the latter is the worst form of the malady.

Strange, however, as it may appear, the mildest forms require the most varied and violent treatment; for whilst the worst form can be cured by a dose of 'salts,' the milder forms require starvation, root pruning, scuffling the branches and emputation on an extensive scale! Alas for the poor invalid!

What is to be said for this? Was a tree ever dwarfed into constitutional vigor? Or to seek animal analogy, can the stomach and lungs be taken away and the body remain healthy? In fact I fear that root pruning, scuffling or excessive pruning of the branches of the cherry tree—a tree always impatient of such treatment even in the mildest form—physiologically examined, can only be regarded as barbarism which must in the end be paid for with heavy interest—operations that will be found like the Highlander's march, an advance of two steps backward.

My own candid opinion is that a considerable amount of the disease—gumming—arises from a too free use of the pruning knife in the hands of empirics. They prune and trim, and trim and bind the branches of the trees till they assume monstrous and grotesque forms, altogether different from the wide-spreading foliage and clustering boughs which God himself gave to them and which man is idiot enough to think he can improve.

After the first few years of their early growth fruit trees require little or no pruning beyond removing dead or occasional cross branches, or to give light and air to the centre of the head.

To the doctrine that productiveness is a sign of disease I will at present say nothing.

January 20th, 1870.

New Goods, Jouvin's Gloves, &c., just received by Express at Victoria House.

A Fragrant Cosmetic.

To preserve the soft clear color of the skin, even to an advanced age, take of the genuine 'Murray & Lauman's Florida Water' one part of pure water to two parts; mix, and bathe the face neck and arms three or four times a day.

As there are worthless counterfeits of this exquisite perfume, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lauman & Kemp, New York.

A HUNDRED DISEASES may proceed from one source, a diseased or debilitated stomach. No human being can be healthy when digestion is disordered. Tone the stomach, and liver and regulate the bowels with 'Dr Walker's Vegetable Bitters,' and the work of assimilation and excretion will go bravely on. This vital elixir conquers the causes of all physical irregularities. By insuring perfect digestion and a proper flow of bile, it insures pure blood, a vigorous circulation, and the prompt discharge of all waste matter from the system.

Plain Truths.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure tumors and ulcers.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous ulcers.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills all skin diseases.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure abscesses.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure bad blood and humors.

Patent Chimney Sweeper

BENJAMIN WAKEFIELD

CHIMNEY SWEEPER AND CLEANER
He is prepared to execute all orders in that line general work included.
22-41 orders left at Felt & Co's store, Fort street will be attended to.

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DELIVERED IN VICTORIA—\$20 PER 2000 lbs.
Delivered at Equivalents—\$25 per 2000 lbs.
TERMS CASH. J. D. FEMBERTON.

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BEST FINE WOOD—\$1.50 PER CORD, BY GEO. SHELLEY.
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BELMONT SALOON

GOVERNMENT ST., CORNER OF HUMBOLDT

VICTORIA, B. C.

Wm. Craswell, Proprietor.

ONLY THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES & LIQUORS dispensed.

Families Supplied by the Case or Bottle.

Lumley Franklin,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION & REAL ESTATE AGENT

BEES TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS removed his Auctioneering and Real Estate Office to the corner of Johnson and Humboldt streets, opposite Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office. Having had eleven years' experience in the auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

Auction Sales.

R. F. Pickett & Co.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HAVING TAKEN THE FIRE-PROOF

Warehouse, No 102 Yates street, adjoining the Bank of British North America, would respectfully solicit consignments of Merchandise, Stock, Furniture and Real Estate.

Cash Advances made on Consignments, &c.
Reference to St. Francisco—Pickett & Harrison, 518 Front Street.

Saws Sharpened

Jas. Goudie

IN A NEW STYLE THAT WILL SAVE half the labor usually expended in cutting wood. Give him a trial. Locks altered, keys fitted and general repairing done.
Jas FORT STREET OPPOSITE MRS BAILEY'S

MISS COLES

FASHIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

At MR BOSWORTH'S STORE, Johnson street, near Government.

NEW GOODS!

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